

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 59.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 239. VOL. V.

TERMS.... The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2 50 year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cherow to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30. 1828.—84t.

## PHILADELPHIA

### Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 and 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety of COACHES, Chariotees,

Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse, NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia, OPPOSITE BIRSKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale, as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd, and tin'd Couch, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worst-ed, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Couch and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also, Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

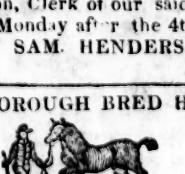
Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6m64

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

Barry Steward, Petition for DIVORCE.

Harriet Steward. In this case, ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.



SAM. HENDERSON, Clk. s. c.

3mt247

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires, eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Eronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, &

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B.—Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. [1 A.]

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87f.

Deeds, for sale here.

## State of North-Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, Petition for DIVORCE.

Susannah Sharpe. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armstrong, Petition for DIVORCE.

Samuel Armstrong. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

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Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, Petition for DIVORCE.

Eleonor Pressly. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

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Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, Petition for DIVORCE.

Deborah Raper. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

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Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

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Cyrus Erwin. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

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Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

William W. Erwin and Sons, Petition for DIVORCE.

Cyrus Erwin. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

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State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1829.

William W. Erwin and Sons, Petition for DIVORCE.

Cyrus Erwin. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

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State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Polly Buckner, Petition for DIVORCE.

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State of North-Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Lucinda Lyon, Petition for DIVORCE.

Asher Lyon. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

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Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

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State of North-Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87f.

Deeds, for sale here.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk Blue and Olive Clothes,

Do. " Cassimeres,

Lastings and Circassians,

5-4 French Bombazines,

Bombazets,

Cotton Cassimeres,

Union Drill,

Brown French Drilling,

English mix'd Do.

Blk striped Satin,

4-4 mix'd Camblet, (a superior article)

3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown

Sheetings,

Do. " do. Bleached,

the papers tendered by Mr. O'Connell, and the oath which had been repealed by the late act. After conferring with the Clerk and Speaker, the latter said:—

“It is my duty to state, if I have been correctly informed, that the course which the Hon. Member has proposed to take, is a course which, until overruled by stronger authority, I do not conceive it my duty to acquiesce in. I understand that he proposes to take the oath prescribed to be taken by Roman Catholics, as it is to be found in an act of Parliament recently passed. As I read that act of Parliament, it is my impression—and on that impression it is my duty to act—that it involves two points relative to the course to be pursued in taking seats in this House. The first point is that of repeating the declaration against transubstantiation; the other, that of appointing an oath to be taken by such Members of this House as profess the Roman Catholic creed; but with condition, that those Members should be returned subsequent to the passing of the act. Now, the Hon. Member was returned, as the House is well aware, long before the passing of this act. I have, therefore, only to refer to the law affecting all the Members of the House until the late act passed; and with the single exception of repeating the declaration against transubstantiation, I have to state, that the construction which has been uniformly put on the law of the land, and which has been repeatedly sanctioned and confirmed by act of Parliament, is, that every Member, before taking his seat, shall take the oath of allegiance and supremacy before Lord Steward, the oath of adjournment at the table of this House. This is the course which by law the dignity and the privileges of this House require. I state this rather, because it is well known that this House is open to an appeal by petition, or it may be brought forward by any Member in this House. In that case, the House will be better able to judge, and to state its opinion of the propriety of the conduct which it appeared to me to be my duty to pursue. (Hear, hear.) I therefore state, to the Hon. Gentleman, that he must withdraw.”

Mr. O'Connell then withdrew, and Mr. Brougham rose, and amidst great uproar and confusion, stated with all due submission to the Speaker, his opinion that the right honorable gentleman had a right to state his reasons for adopting the course he had. The noise and cries of “bar,” “bar,” still continuing, he requested to be heard, and then stated that he had a proposition to make respecting the case. “I have now (said he) to advert to the right of the honorable member for Clare to be heard in that place, before he is entitled to take his seat in this house,—namely, at the table on the floor.”

He then cited precedents in the cases of Sir Henry Menson, Mr. Archdale, and Lord Sandford, and contended that Mr. O'Connell ought to be recalled and heard.

“As regards the honorable member, (said he) the case involves a very great hardship, because a high privilege, the highest civil right—is not taken from him, certainly it is not—but it is, up to a certain extent, interfered with, without his being heard. I wish the house to decide this point; and that they may be enabled to do so, I shall bring the question before them in the most regular and formal shape, by moving ‘That the hon. member for Clare be called back, and heard at the table.’” (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Peel followed on the other side of the question, and concluded by proposing that the house adjourn till Monday, in order to give the members an opportunity to get information on the legal points in the case. He was followed by Mr. W. Wynn and Mr. Sugden, and a debate occurred between Messrs. Peel, Brougham and others, whether Mr. O'Connell should be heard at the bar, at the table, or at all before the house. The question was then put, “That the debate on this question be adjourned till Monday next.” Sir F. Burdett concurred in the propriety of an adjournment, and the Speaker explained, before he put the final question, his views, and the reasons for the course he had pursued.

“With respect to not hearing the individual at the table (said he) I found myself on this,—that I know of no instance where any person has been heard, without a decision of the house that he should be heard, short of being a member of the house (hear, hear,) and it was obvious if a debate were going on, with a person thus situated standing on the floor of the house, that he might subject himself, not to the provisions of the statute of Elizabeth, but to those of the statute of Charles II. (Hear, hear.) This is the ground on which I stand. (Hear, hear.) I do not advance any thing to prejudice the case itself, but merely state the ground on which I proceeded.”

After some further debate Mr. Peel said, his idea was, “that they could not hear this gentleman until they had determined whether he should be heard at the table or at the bar. There were some gentlemen who might think that he ought not to be heard at all; and to give honorable members an opportunity of considering what course was most pro-

per to be pursued, he had moved the adjournment of the question,—reserving to himself the right of hereafter stating his impression on the whole case, but abstaining from giving any opinion now.”

Mr. Brougham repeated what was said at first, and Lord Duncannon stated that he was requested by the Hon. Member for Clare to apply to the house that he might be heard before it in support of his claims. The motion for adjournment was then agreed to.

In reference to this affair, the *Times* observes, “that the account of the debate can convey but an imperfect idea of the silent, the almost breathless attention with which he was received in the house, advancing to and retiring from the table. The benches were filled in an unusual degree with members, and there is no recollection of so large a number of Peers brought by curiosity to the House of Commons.”

The *London Morning Herald* of the 15th ult. contains the following:—

“It is reported in the city that a coolness has arisen between a certain illustrious personage and the Duke of Wellington, on the subject of the Russian and Turkish war. His Grace, it is said, wishes to put a stop to the ambitious projects of the Czar, and that he has proposed, in the first instance, finally to remonstrate with Nicholas: and, if that should fail, to declare war against him. To neither of these propositions, it is asserted, the illustrious personage alluded to will agree. That, in short, he has determined neither to war against the Emperor, nor to risk one by any decided remonstrance. For our part, we do not believe this story.”

The *London Morning Journal* of the 16th, in reply to the above says:—“We have the very highest authority for saying that the statement of a coolness between an illustrious person and the Minister of the Crown, which we published a few days ago, was substantially correct. The Minister to whom we allude has had no private conference with the King, since the expressions he used in reference to the Marquis of Anglesea's defense were made public.—The expressions have, as they merit, given serious offence.

“They were directly levelled at the sovereign—at that Sovereign who is son of George the Third—and who can vindicate his dignity, as he ought to do, even at the sacrifice of private partiality. The Duke of Wellington cannot long be Premier: and as for Mr. Peel, his retirement is settled. We wish him all peace, and every happiness in those shades where neither the smiles of the Court, nor the reproaches of the people, can penetrate to his annoyance.”

London, May 12.

The preparations of the belligerents are of the largest kind; ample preparations have been made in every department, vast armies collected, animated with equal confidence and courage, and led on by the most experienced Generals. Yet we are still to learn why Russia, not proposing either conquest or dismemberment, should continue the war at such risk and cost of treasure and of blood, or why Turkey should decline expressing a desire for peace, when the events of the last campaign placed her in a condition to make it without dishonor.

All are on the alert upon the Danube, from Silistria to Wildin. The Turks, according to our letters from Wallachia, have two fortified camps near Giurjevo and Silistria. They are defended by 17,000 men each. On the 11th of April, they made an attack upon the Russians at or near Trato, but without success; though, if we may form any judgment from the number of wounded sent to Bucharest, the conflict was a sanguinary one.

Redschid Pacha has repaired to the camp at Choumla, whither reinforcements are proceeding from all parts of the Turkish Empire. Meanwhile Hussain Pacha has received orders to make every effort to drive the Russians from their strong position at Sikeboli. The attack which the Russians made upon the Turks at Achiolju, between Mesambri and Bourgas was not, we understand, attended with success. The object of the Russians is to get possession of the coast from Cape Emmen to Cape Kori, in order to carry on operations to the South of the Balkans, whilst Choumla is kept in check by the troops from the Danube and the garrison of Varna.—Whether the Russians will send their main army towards Choumla, whilst they undertake the sieges of Silistria and Giurjevo, is not yet known. In the meantime orders have been received at Odessa for 4,000 men to proceed from Sebastopol upon a secret expedition.

*Ludicrous Scene.*—In a case which occurred in the Crown Court during the late Gloucester Assizes, a countryman who had been subpoenaed as a witness on the part of a prisoner, set the whole Court in a roar of laughter. Matters proceeded very smoothly during his direct examination and he made no objection to answer any question which was put to him on behalf of his friend in the dock, but after he had been subjected for some time to the galling fire

of a cross examination by the Counsel for the prosecution, he became restive, and at length finding his stock of patience completely exhausted, he expressed his determination to answer no more questions from the same quarter, in the following resolute terms: “I won't say any more—be dom'd if I do—I've told you all I know about it—and that's all I got to say!” When the Counsel for the prisoner again addressed him, he said, “Aye, I can speak to thee, mon, but it's impossible for me to answer so many on ye, at wone—as to the Lord—he up there—(pointing to the bench)—let un ax me as money questions as un likes, an' I'll answer un, but I've can't talk to a lot of fellows all at one time.”

Cheltenham Chron.

*A Military Execution.*—The following description of a deserter's death is from the Quebec Gazette of May 28:—

This morning, at half past 4 o'clock, the troops in the garrison proceeded from their respective barracks to the Citadel, in pursuance of the General Order, commanding the execution of the prisoner Moore, 66th Regt. under sentence of death for desertion, and for a violent attack on the life of Serjeant Survey, of the same regiment, while in the execution of his duty.

The troops were formed under the order of Lieut. Col. Cockburn, R. A. Com-

mandant of the Garrison, in the ravelin

near the Eastern Barrier, making two

sides of a square. When the arrangement were completed, the prisoner was

brought out from the Cape Guard, with an escort preceded by the band of the

66th regiment, playing in slow and so-

lemn time the dead march. Next came

the coffin, borne by six men; the pris-

oner followed, attended and supported by

the Rev. Mr. McMahon, the Roman

Catholic Clergyman, whose attentions

to the unfortunate man were most hu-

mane and unremitting, and surrounded

by the escort. The prisoner advanced

with apparently firm step to the place of

execution, passing in front of the whole

line, and through the firing party to his

coffin, on which he knelt while the pro-

ceedings of the Court Martial, the sen-

tence, the approval, and the order for

his execution were read aloud by Town

Major Frost. When these were conclu-

ded, the reverend clergyman and the

prisoner were engaged a short time in

earnest prayer; and on the former slow-

ly retiring, the fatal signal was given to

the firing party, drawn up at about six

paces. His death was instantaneous, not

a motion being perceived. The whole

garrison then filed past the corpse in or-

inary time, and immediately returned,

without music to their barracks.

The men appointed to the firing par-

ty were drawn by lot from his own regi-

ment, three men from each company, in

all 18. Two were reserved, and of the

other sixteen, one musket only was un-

loaded. The pieces were charged by

the non-commissioned officers, who in-

formed the men that one piece was un-

loaded, with the humane intention of

leading each man to believe he had a

chance of avoiding the necessary but dis-

agreeable duty imposed upon him. It is

supposed, owing to this arrangement,

that every shot took effect.

London, May 12.

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Rich. Compiler.

*Fingers and Toes.*—The wife of Green

Colburn of Calais, (Vt.) was lately de-

livered of two healthy sons at one birth,

having in addition to a thumb, five fin-

gers on each hand, and six toes on each

foot, making an aggregate number of

thimbles, fingers and toes, forty-eight.

The father of these

# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1829.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, of the 6th instant, says—"the crop of Wheat now getting in, is one of the largest ever made in this State." The price of Flour had already fallen considerably, and it was expected would soon be as low as it ever was in that state. In this county our farmers have commenced harvesting; but the wheat crop is not good. The wet weather injured it seriously, & some fields, we understand, owing to their situation, will not return even the seed sown. Enough, however, will be raised for the consumption of the country—though probably of inferior quality.

The Raleigh Star, lately informed its readers of the existence of a pig in Franklin county, which has "two heads, two mouths, two tongues, and two noses; all the rest of the animal is as usual." Some one has remarked on this, that it beats Kentucky, as it goes more than the "whole hog." This double headed pig will do very well as a set-off to other fabulous monsters which from time to time make their appearance in the newspapers.

Such is the disapprobation manifested at the unparalleled proscription enforced by the President, that his editors, pensioned and unpensioned, have found it necessary to buckle on their armor for defence. Ritchie labors as hard, occasionally, as he were already snugly seated in office; but he wards off badly, and it is evident a disagreeable business to him. The President's course is too indefensible, even for the practiced skill of the jesuitical conductor of the Enquirer, and he is compelled to admit that it is not the one which he would have preferred. This is a great deal, for Mr. Ritchie. He never launches out boldly, until he finds the popular current is setting. When we see him

Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike, we may safely conclude that he is on the turning point, and is only waiting for the lucky moment, to form a new political connection.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy was inaugurated President of Harvard University on the 2d instant. The ceremonies, addresses, &c. from the description given in the Boston papers, were very imposing and interesting. In the course of the day, a letter was received from the Hon. Jonathan Dane, of Beverly, making a donation of \$10,000 to establish a Law Professorship in the University;—this liberal bequest was announced by Judge Story at the dinner table. When the cloth was removed, and wine and wit were sparkling around the table, Mr. Dan, Mayor of Boston, after alluding to the bequest, which had been so opportunely communicated, exclaimed, Non timo DAN—aos dona ferentes." Judge Story, on the recommendation of Mr. Dane, has subsequently been appointed Law Professor. His distinguished qualifications would, doubtless, have pointed him out as the proper person, had the wish of the liberal donor not been made known.

The President has removed the Librarian of Congress, and appointed J. S. Leahan of Washington, one of the foremen in the Telegraph Office, in his room. The new Librarian, we believe, is the third person attached to the Washington Telegraph who has been appointed to public office. In mentioning this fact, we are far from wishing to disturb the tender nerves of our brethren of the Administration Presses, by urging it as an evidence of dictation exercised over the Chief Magistrate—perhaps it may be more agreeable to their sensibility to call it a "curious coincidence."

Petersburg Intel.

President Jackson lately removed General Timothy Upham from the office of Collector of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The People have appointed General Upham to be a representative in the Legislature now in session at Concord, by nearly an unanimous vote. The leaders of the Jackson party appeared on the ground early, but found themselves so weak that they left the polls without a struggle.

Nat. Int.

When we call to mind, the vast number of Editors and others who have been

rewarded by General Jackson, for their exertions in his behalf, and for this reason only, how pitiful do all the charges appear, which have been reiterated for the last four years against Messrs. Adams and Clay?

Register.

and starving. Happy for you, that you are in a land of plenty."

*A Just Tribute.*—The following just tribute to the people of this country, appears in an article of the Paris Constitutionnel relative to the United States:

"There is not a city so small that it has not its printing office and its journal, or hamlet so obscure that a periodical press does not penetrate it. A foreigner is surprised to hear common farmers debate, with a perfect knowledge of men and things, not only upon the affairs of their own country, but on the political events of which Europe is the theatre. There is more good sense, more sound ideas upon civilization, in a log house in the United States, than in our most brilliant saloons, and even our academies."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

*Singular.* It is stated that previous to his leaving Nashville, Gov. Houston equipped himself in an Indian dress, and went away with the determination of associating himself with and residing among savages.

*Telegraphic Courtship.*—Last week the young girl who manages the signals at one of the telegraphic stations, Bidston, we believe, had the following query put to her by signal:—"How d'ye do, my dear?" To this she immediately replied, adopting the same mode of communication, "Mind your own business, sir, and don't be ogling the girls."

*Rattle Snakes.*—A correspondent of the Troy, N. Y. Budget, states that Mr. Erastus Toby of Dutchess county, took one hundred and fifty rattle snakes alive near Westbroodville in Sullivan county, within a short period past. Mr. Toby intends to take these snakes and set out for Liverpool, England, and Ireland, about the 10th of June.

Charleston Gazette.

By a census, recently taken, it appears that the whole number of qualified voters in the Territory of Arkansas is 4761. From this we should suppose that the whole population of the Territory cannot be less than thirty thousand.

There is a rumor in Boston that Col. Jarvis of Washington City, is to have the appointment of Consul General to reside at Havre.

The Quebec Gazette remarks, that about 160 emigrants from Yorkshire, who arrived at that port from England a week ago, have set out for the State of Illinois, via Montreal. A number of them had agricultural implements and some money.

The New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser states that Seignor M. del Valle, (at present Mexican Consul in New-Orleans,) has received an invitation from President Guerrero, to take charge of Department of State of the Republic of Mexico, which was understood he would accept.

Capt. S. R. Trevett, is now probably the only surviving Captain in that band of patriots who so nobly contended for their country's rights on the 17th of June, 1775. At the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument, Col. Clark, of Connecticut, then aged 95, Capt. Mann of Massachusetts, then aged 85, General Dearborn, then aged 74, Col. Wade, then about 77, and Capt. S. R. Trevett, then aged 73, were present, and were then supposed to be the only surviving Captains. The four first were captains of Infantry, and the last a Captain of Artillery. Our venerable friend, S. R. Trevett, is now the only surviving Captain of these five. He commands the Revenue Cutter on this station, lives aboard the Cutter, and is a remarkably active and healthy man, having as yet felt few of the evils of age.

Boston Patriot.

Extract of a letter, says the Norfolk Beacon, from an officer on board the U. S. ship Fairfield, to his friend in this place, dated Quarantine Island, Port Mahon, April 14, 1829.

"I expect we shall sail in a few days for Barcelona, Marseilles and Leghorn, and thence to Gibraltar; return to this port, and then proceed to the Archipelago, on a cruise, where we shall probably remain for the next twelve months.

"The French continue to blockade Algiers, and it is said intend increasing their forces."

A letter from Mahon, dated 10th April, says—"The news has just reached here that the French are arraying themselves in a most formidable manner before Algiers, preparatory to an attack on that city, by sea and land, on the 25th inst."

On the 14th of March, the amount in circulation of Bank of England notes under £5 was only £355,000.

**COMMITTED TO THE**

**J**ALL of Cabarrus county, on the 26th day of June, 1829, a negro man, who calls his name CA. TO, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Robert Howard, living some where between Charlotte, N. C. and Lancaster, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLM. O. MAJAN, Jailer.

3142.

## A CARD.

THE Thalian Association, in returning thanks to Mrs. YARBROUGH, for the use of her house, would at the same time announce to the Public, that a PLAY will be performed, for her benefit, on the 4TH OF JULY.

## Fayetteville Market, June 18.

Cotton, 8 a 84, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 5 a 6; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 45 a 50; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 a 2 50; molasses, 32 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common 9 00, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 70 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8 1/2; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 34 cents. T. Island, 50; sugar Mucovado, 9 1/2; St. Croix and Jamaica, 7 a 9 1/2; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 32.

United States Bank Notes 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

## Charleston Market, June 15.

Cotton, 7 1/2 a 94; flour, 6 1/2 a 7; corn, 42 a 46 oats, 55 a 58; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 32 a 34; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple-brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8 1/2; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 34 cents. T. Island, 50; sugar Mucovado, 9 1/2; St. Croix and Jamaica, 7 a 9 1/2; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 32.

**RICHMOND, June 15.**—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 1 1/2 to 17, according to quality; corn 47 a 50, flour 6 1/2 a 6 52, wheat 1.00, apple-brandy, 40 a 45, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25.... North Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis.... S. Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2.... Georgia do. 2 1/2 a 3.

## Repairing the Streets.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, until the 14th of July, for repairing the street from Moses A. Locke's, Esq. the Red Hill; also, the street from the Court-House point opposite to Mr. Mull's Tan Yard; likewise, the street from the Court-House to the Lutheran Church; and also, for making some repairs on the street between Mr. Ebenezer Dickson's and D. F. Caldwell's, Esq. Persons desirous of contracting for either or all the aforementioned streets will please make known their terms to the subscriber, on or before the time above mentioned. By order of the Commissioners,

ANDREW MATTHIEU.

2t40.

N. B. The money will be paid, immediately on the completion of the contracts.

## DOCT. M. DOUGHERTY,

**H**AS removed from his former residence at Beattie's Ford, and established himself in the town of Charlotte, N. C. where he proposes to continue the practice of his profession.

June 24, 1829.—3142.

**WILLIAM T. DOBSON, vs. JAMES P. WALKER** and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that one of the defendants, James P. Walker, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that he may appear at our next court to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's Bill, or the same, as to his part, will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

WINSTON SOMERS, C. M. E.

June 11, 1822.—6t244:pr. adv. \$2.50.

## Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next, as following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes for the years specified:—

Persons' Names.	Acres.	Value.	Year.
Benjamin Cooper,	200	\$150	1826
John Hughes,	100	100	1826
David Hughes,	200	200	1826
Guthridge Garland, Capt.	150	150	1826
William Hill,	50	50	1826
Alexander Lowry,	190	224	1826
John Lee,	150	200	1827
William Guch,	175	150	1827
Joel Guch,	100	75	1827
Robert Jones,	55	25	1827
Isaiah Stewart,	50	25	1827
James Sparkes,	100	50	1827
James Wilson, (Cain Creek)	200	200	1827
Thomas Howell,	100	100	1827
John Bowman,	100	10	1827
John Bennett,	100	100	1827
Benjamin Cooper,	200	200	1827
Guthridge Garland, Capt.	150	150	1827
Enoch Harrel,	100	50	1827
John Hughes,	100	50	1827
David Hughes,	200	200	1827
Isaiah Rose,	100	100	1827
William Whitson,	100	100	1827
James Renfrow,	100	100	1827
Benjamin Carver,	150	200	1827
William Silvers,	100	50	1827
Sam'l. Harris's heirs,	440	300	1827
Lewis Baird's heirs,	1040	740	1826-7
David Black,	100	150	1825
Frederick Cimeroe,	350	350	1826
John Oliver,	50	50	1825-6
Benjamin Cooper,	200	150	1826
John Hues,	100	100	1826
David Hues,	200	200	1826
Guthridge Garland	150	150	1826

SAMUEL McD. TATE,  
Former Sheriff of Burke.  
Morganton, May 10, 1829....10t242.

## RAN AWAY

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 7th inst. about six miles above Charlotte, on my way to Florida, my man JO. or JOSEPH. He is about twenty-one or two years of age, rather stout built, had on a white fur hat, no coat, and a bundle of clothes with him. I expect he will endeavor to return to Mr. Richard Russell's, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, where he has a wife. I will give five dollars reward for his delivery to me, or for securing him in any jail, so I get him. In my absence, any person that may take him up will please write to Mr. Laban Jordan or Capt. Robert W. Bragg, of Lumberton county, Virginia, and inform them of the same.

MILES JORDAN.  
Rowan county, N. C. June 9, 1829.—5t142.

## Notice.

I WILL expose the balance of the Stock of GOODS of E. ALLEGEMONG, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829, at Auction.

R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.  
9t241.

## VALUABLE MEDICINES.



**AUSTIN & BURNS,**  
HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

*Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.*

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than *Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent*. It has now been tested by 15 years experience,

## POETRY.

### A SERENADE.

BY HENRY NEEDLE.

Wake, lady! wake! the midnight Moon  
Sails through the cloudless skies of June;  
The Stars gaze sweetly on the Stream,  
Which in the brightness of their beam,  
One sheet of glory lies;  
The glow-worm lends its little light,  
And all that's beautiful and bright  
Is shining on our world to-night,  
Save thy bright eyes.

Wake, lady! wake! the nightingale  
Tells to the Moon her love-born tale;  
Now doth the brook that's bush'd by day,  
As through the vale she winds her way,  
In murmurs sweet rejoice;  
The leaves, by the soft night-wind stirr'd,  
Are whispering many a gentle word,  
And all Earth's sweetest sounds are heard,  
Save thy sweet voice.

Wake, lady! wake! thy lover waits,  
Thy steed stands saddled at the gates;  
Here is a garment rich and rare,  
To wrap thee from the cold night air;  
Th' appointed hour has flown.  
Danger and doubt have vanish'd quite,  
Our way before lies clear and bright,  
And all is ready for the flight,  
Save thou alone!

Wake, lady! wake! I have a wreath,  
Thy broad fair brow should rise beneath;  
I have a ring that must not shine  
On any finger, love! but thine;  
I have kept my plighted vow;  
Beneath thy casement here I stand,  
To lead thee by thy own white hand,  
Far from this dull and captive strand,  
But where art thou?

Wake, lady! wake! She wakes! she wakes!  
Through the green mead her course she takes;  
And now her lover's arms enfold  
A prize more precious far than gold,  
Blushing like morning's ray!  
Now mount thy palfrey, Maiden kind!  
Nor pause to cast one look behind!  
But swifter than the viewless wind,  
Away! away!

### VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the New York Mirror.

### OBADIAH.

"You are a good for nothing lazy rascal," said an exasperated farmer to his son, Obadiah Davis. "You ain't worth the salt of your meat to me. You have neither watered the horse, nor fed the pigs. There's Sal scolding down stairs because there's no wood cut for the oven; and you have left the lane bars down, and the cow has gone into neighbor Humphrey's field. Get out, you idle, lazy, good for nothing loon—out of my sight."

Mr. Davis was six feet high. Obadiah was not more than five feet three. —The last adjectives, with their terminating noun, were rendered much more emphatic by the hearty cuffs with which one was accompanied, and the last explanatory push, which came from the palm of a hand, brawny with fifty years' labor, formed an insinuation not to be mistaken, that the negligent youth's company was no longer desired.

Obadiah was a lubberly looking fellow, about twenty. He bore the beating with good grace, the necessity of which frequent experience had inculcated, and without saying a word to his irritated parent, he went down the lane, a neglect of the bars of which had formed one of the counts in the declaration against him—and sat down on a stone, in a little grove of trees, and by the side of a brook, whose waters swept rapidly over their sandy bed, and filled the air with freshness and music. He ruminated awhile, with his under lip out in a pouting way, which with him, as well as others, was a sign of some internal agitation.

"Yes," he exclaimed—for why should not farmers' boys address the groves and invoke the rural spirits, as well as Tell or Brutus?—"Yes," says Obadiah, drawing the sleeve of his coat across his mouth with more of a view to comfort than grace. "Yes, I'll be darn'd if I stand that 'ere any more. I ain't made to be beat like a dog all my life, and I think I might as well give dad the slip now as well as any other time. I'll tell him on't. If he's a mind to give me a trifle, so much the better—if he aint, why he may let it alone."

It was about two days after the preceding events, that Mr. Davis was surprised by the appearance of his son, apparently equipped for a journey. He stared at him for a moment, partly silent from displeasure, and partly from surprise.

"Well, father," said Obadiah, with some hesitation, "I am come to bid you good bye."

"To bid me good bye, you fool! Why, where are you going?"

"I am going to seek my fortune in the world, father. I know I am of no use to you. I think I can do almost as well any where else. I can't do much worse, at all events. So I am going down to York, or somewhere thereabouts, to get along by myself."

Warm and deep feelings, thank heaven! are not confined to the wealthy or the wise; and nature fashions her humblest hearts as rich in strong and delicious affections, as those which beat beneath flashing stars. Mr. Davis loved his son, for many reasons. He was the only pledge of one who had stirred up the romance of his earlier feelings, and whom the green sod covered; and Obadiah, ordinary as was his general appearance, sometimes turned upon him with an expression of eye, or replied in mirth with a smile, which recalled her to his memory, and which he found no where else in the wide world. Besides, he was always honest and affectionate; though he never discovered that kind of activity which might have rendered him useful in the station which he had occupied; yet he was his son, and as such, he felt much more than he was in the habit of putting in words.

His eyes appeared moist, therefore, as he remonstrated with the young adventurer, and found him firm in the purpose which he had, it seemed, been a considerable time in adopting, and, after much useless persuasion, with a voice softened by the thoughts of approaching separation, he asked what course he intended to pursue.

"I am going to study law."

"And how are you going to be supported while you are following your studies?"

"I guess I'll teach school," answered Obadiah with the gravity of a saint.

The old man, in spite of his sorrow, could not refrain from laughing at the thought of his young unsuccessful agriculturist retailing wisdom and knowledge to the rising generation, or pursuing the subtle shadows of Justice through the mazy labyrinths of law. He looked at him with increasing wonder. There he was, with his brown coat and linsey woolsey trowsers, his hair combed straight over his forehead, and his bashfulness flinging him into the most awkward attitudes, even in this attempt to explain his new prospects. But Obadiah, it appears, had made up his mind, and was not inclined to return to his old employment on any terms. He therefore bade his father good bye, and shook hands with his sister Sally and the cook. A short walk over the farm afforded him an opportunity of performing the same tender duty towards the horses, the pigs, and the old cow. All thing being at length settled to his satisfaction, he started on his way. The sun was just setting, and flung its last light upon the rich landscape. The breeze was stirring the leaves of the old willow, and the rippling of the brook fell upon his ear. The poultry were gathering upon the roost, and the old dog Caesar came after him, wagging his tail affectionately and entreating eloquently, but in vain, to accompany his master upon his novel expedition. Many sensitive folks would have yielded a few soft regrets of the quiet and really beautiful spot which he was leaving perhaps forever. But Obadiah never dreamed of regretting what he was doing of his own accord. He cast, therefore, only a short retrospective glance upon the scene of his boyish pains and pleasures, and having surveyed it in a moment with one eye shut, commenced his journey, whistling Yankee Doodle.

The disadvantages under which he laboured were immense. Without education and totally destitute of experience of the fashionable or literary world: friendless, and almost penniless, he was to make his own way among those who had enjoyed proper instruction and high friends from their birth—who had entered into public life with the honors of college—and who would scarcely regard the quiet, plain, and retiring country boy, except with smiles of derision.

His advantages, however, were not by himself disregarded. He knew the strength of mind which had grown up in the solitude and quiet of nature's abodes, unweakened by the dissipations of fashions, and untrammelled by the fetters of a bad system of education. To know that he had great difficulty to struggle against, and that he must depend upon himself, was only to know that it was his indispensable duty to supply all deficiencies of nature or art by his own unweary application.

In a splendid drawing room of a well known city, a young gentleman was entertaining several young ladies. They were all arrayed in rich and highly fashionable apparel. The girls were lovely; and they as well as the graceful youth, whose handsomely turned periods excited so much pleasure, and whose witty wit produced such frequent bursts of merriment, seemed whiling away the hour delightfully, in all the charming and elegant familiarity of high life. A ringing was heard at the

door, and the servant announced Mr. Obadiah Davis; who accordingly walked in with his hat on, and without the slightest embarrassment proceeded to business. The politeness ever attendant upon real gentility, prompted all the company to restrain their disposition towards mirth, while Mr. Davis presented his letter of introduction, and the gentleman was perusing the same. But when, after having finished and folded up the letter Mr. Chatterton introduced Mr. Davis to the ladies, as a gentleman from the country, whose intention it was to pursue the profession of the law; the lurking smiles curled their rosy lips in spite of themselves; and Mr. Chatterton himself, while he performed all the necessary duties which the etiquette of the day required, added to the humour of his fair and merry companions by a wink which did not pass altogether unobserved.

Mr. Chatterton complied with his request, which, upon the recommendation of a friend, he had made to be allowed to file his certificate in the office where the young gentleman, under the instruction of his father, was also studying law.

Time passed on—Charles Chatterton, in the full possession of an ample fortune and surrounded by all the blandishments of life, found a thousand things to charm him from his office. He was young, gay, and witty. His society was courted by all his acquaintances of his own sex: and among the fair and fascinating of the other, a heart like his was sure to find joys too delicious to be yielded for the drudgery of a lawyer's office, or the remote hope of future fame. He loved music, and its notes welcomed and detained him wherever he went. Dancing was his delight; and there were snowy hands, which he knew he might have by asking, and bright eyes to flash upon him when he did ask, and how could he turn from witcheries like these for the dull and dusty volumes of antiquated law?—He was an enthusiastic admirer of nature, and she wooed him in a thousand ways from his tedious task. Her breath was fragrant upon the air—and her voice came to him in winsome tones upon every breeze. It was impossible for him to turn a deaf ear to her enchantment. Therefore he walked, sailed, rode. Sometimes he wandered forth in the morning, to witness the rising of the sun; and again, in the summer night, the moon would lure him out from the unhealthy lamp, to roam with loved ones beneath her rays.

Now, during all this time, little Obadiah was as busy as a bee. He had taken a school, which occupied part of his time, and the income of which enabled him to defray all his expenses.—Nothing called him from his duty. The moon shed her silvery radiance in vain; and he had seen the sun rise so often, that he had lost all its novelty. His feelings were not awakened by wandering affections, nor was his clear and calculating brain disturbed by the intrusive visions of fancy. Nature, art, beauty, and fashion, all went on with their various revolutions and adventures without affecting him. His time was devoted to his duty, and he knew no other pleasure.

Ten years passed away, and brought with it, as usual, many unexpected changes.

Charles Chatterton, the lively, the elegant, observed of all observers, the mould of fashion and the glass of form, had been left in poverty by the failure of his father. Bred up in the luxuries of life, and unprepared to meet its ruder scene, he was inadequate to support himself. His fine but effeminate spirit broke down, and he now lives in poverty, neglected by his former friends, and awaiting a miserable death.

Obadiah, on the contrary, has succeeded beyond all expectation. His skill and knowledge have acquired for him a high reputation, and he is rapidly amassing a fortune, which he will doubtless know how to keep as well as to obtain. His manners, too, became polished during his commerce with the world, and the rough and awkward country lad is now one of the richest and most celebrated lawyers of one of the first States of the Union. His influence is visible upon a large portion of society, and there are rumours of an intention to send him to Congress. What a pity it is that the fine and delicate enjoyments of our nature are often inconsistent with worldly success, and that wealth and fame must be sought by so many sacrifices of feeling and affection!

Let all seen enjoyments, lead you to the unseen fountain from whence they flow. Never rest upon any thing you have, without you see God in it; and then be sure you rest not upon the enjoyment, but upon that God who manifests himself by it; for the enjoyment will quickly be gone, but the fountain will remain.

From the Salem (Mass.) Observer.

Dr. Johnson and Gilbert Stewart,

## Religious.

"The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto a merchant-man, seeking goodly pearls; who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had and bought it."

MATTHEW xiii. 45, 46.

Question.—What are we to understand by the "pearl of great price?"

We may consider every man as a merchant seeking good pearls; for all men are in search of happiness, and each deems his favorite object a precious jewel. The modes of pursuing and endeavoring to possess it, are indeed various. Some look for it in wealth, others to ambition and distinction, others in the gratification of the mind.

—It is to be lamented, that the majority of mankind seek their chief delight in the indulgence of sensual pleasures,—to eat, to drink, and to sleep, to be easy, gay and merry, is the most that the multitude seek for—others, more refined, direct their attention to arts and science, and the pursuits of literature; hoping thereby to build up a name, and to be raised above the level of their fellow men. These are the pearls which worldly men are seeking with the greatest assiduity, and which, even if obtained, are far, very far, from making the possessor happy.—"Vanity of vanities!" It is neither in the indulgence of sensual enjoyments, in the attainment of wealth and distinction,

"The boast of Heraldry or pomp of power," that true happiness is to be attained. If these deserve the name of pearls, they may be said to be only mock pearls, for they have no intrinsic value, and are accompanied by no settled peace or joy in the mind.

But there is a pearl—a real pearl—whose value is immense—Yet it is to be bought by every one who is willing to become a purchaser.—Happy is he who determines to possess this pearl! Contrary to all other rules of possession, this inestimable jewel may, at one and the same time, be the property of millions, and yet each individual have equal claim and possession, as if it were exclusively his own. This is a miracle! None but God can perform a miracle—hence its divine origin! The great excellence and value of this pearl is, that it will always retain its pristine beauty, accompany the wearer beyond the grave, and will adorn him forever and ever.

This precious pearl is the Lord Jesus Christ—when the convinced sinner discovers the preciousness of the Saviour, he sees that He is "the pearl of great price," and exclaims with St. Paul, "yea, doubtless, I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord; and count all things but dung, that I may win Christ and be found in Him!"

Who that understands the true value of this precious Saviour, would not give up riches, honors, worldly pleasures, and even life itself, (if needful,) to secure an interest in Him, and be found at His right hand on the great day of final account?

BEHAVIOR IN COMPANY.—Be cheerful, but not giddlers.

Be serious, but not dull.

Be communicative, but not forward.

Be kind, but not servile.

In every company support your own and your father's principles by cautious consistency.

Beware of silly, thoughtless speeches although you may forget them, others will not.

Do not think of knocking out another person's brains, because he differs in opinion from you. It will be as rational to knock yourself on the head, because you differed from yourself ten years ago.

The New York Enquirer and New York Morning Courier are to be united, and bear the name of the "Enquirer and Courier." Mr. Webb of the Courier becomes the proprietor. Mr. Noah will render his assistance in the editorial department. "Paired, not matched," is, if we remember rightly, the title of an English Novel of modern date.

The first volume of Sir Walter Scott's new novel, Anne of Geierstein, or the Maiden of the Mist, has been printed by Messrs. Carey and Lea, and the second will soon be ready. Switzerland seems to be the principal theatre of the story, and the period of time is nearly four centuries ago, embracing peculiar characters and manners, and historical annals full of interest; and it is said to equal the best of the earliest efforts of the master spirit of the day in the peculiar path of literature to which he has applied the power of his versatile talents.

In important actions, we are guided less by conscience than by glory: and yet the shortest way to arrive at glory, is to act upon a principle of conscience.